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e Kvening Star.

No. 15,485.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MR. HENRY L.

Appointed by the President.

NECESSITY AT CITY BUILDING FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

Long Fight to Succeed Mr. Ross-Vigorous Without Personal Bitterness-What Mr. West Says.

Secretary Cortelyou announced at the White House today the appointment by the President of Henry Litchfield West as Commissioner of the District of Columbia to fill W. Ross. The appointment of Mr. West. Washington, was foreshadowed in The Star paper than on any other quality.

the leading morning daily newspaper of the capital. He took a house in Georgetown, where, soon after establishing his family in comfort, he died.

must be signed by all three Commissioners. Some of the contractors doing business with the District have gone ahead with their work upon the signatures of Messrs.

New District Commissioner Academy. At thirteen years he entered the office of the Georgetown Courier, and for \$3 a week made fires, swept the floors and gathered news items for four years.
Mr. West's newspaper experience thus covers a period of thirty full years. He soon is a period of thirty full years. He soon became Georgetown reporter for the Washington Union, and remained in the employ of that paper when it was purchased by the Washington Post. Since that time he has been regularly in the service of the Post, with the single exception of a term of two years spent as a clerk in the police department of the District government. From Georgetown reporter he was promot-ed to be copy reader, city editor and managing editor of the Post, finally resigning the position last named to return to "outwork," as Mr. West termed it, and following a natural bent toward national

So varied a life has developed in Mr. West a capacity for concentrating his attention on many differing subjects. He has become a connoisseur of music. He is well known as an appreciative critic of landscape and portrait painting. Several essays on out-of-door literature have occasioned much favorable comment. His grasp of political affairs is proverbial among his newspaper associates. But his reputation the vacancy caused by the death of John as a newspaper man rests more largely on W. Ross. The appointment of Mr. West. the executive ability manifested while manwho is well known in newspaper work in Weshington was foreshed was to The Star

MR. HENRY L. WEST.

many local corporations. He has also serv-

Politically the new Commissioner has been a consistent democrat. He has been

a member of the old Columbia Democratic Club for many years. But his activity in

service to his party either as a public

Mr. West has been married about twenty years. Mrs. West is a member of the board of education, and is recognized as one

of the most energetic and efficient members of that board. They have three chil-

dren, of whom the eldest, a daughter, has

just graduated from a local private school, and the second child, a son, is now employed by the fish commission at the Wood's Hole station in Massachusetts.

Their domestic life has been proverbially happy. Mr. and Mrs. West lived many

years in a home they purchased on Capitol Hill, but they have moved recently to a

new home, which they also own, in Columbia Heights. This latter dwelling is now filled with the rare autographs, prints of Washington in ante-bellum days, and those other objects of quaint character and

beauty which a man interested in many

to indulge his tastes might be expected to

At the District Building.

as Commissioner was received at the Dis-

trict building with general approbation. Mr.

The news of the appointment of Mr. West

"Mr. West and I have been friends for

many years, and I shall be very glad to

welcome him from the private to the public

than I, and it is needless to say that he

has the integrity and the public spirit characteristic of his predecessors in office. He

said he, too, would be glad to welcome Mr. West to the District board. Col. Biddle had

never met Mr. West until today, but said

Mr. West shortly after noon and tendered

their congratulations. Mr. West stated

building Wednesday morning to be sworn

in. The bond required of a District Com-

It is probable that there will be no reas-

signment of the District departments until

next May, when Mr. Macfarland's term as

Commissioner will expire and a reorganiza-

ably take the departments formerly super-

vised by Mr. Ross. All of these have been administered for the past three months and

a half by Mr. Macfarland in addition to his

own departments. The departments that

will come under Mr. West by this arrange-

ment are: The metropolitan police, the street cleaning department, the assessor,

the assistant assessors and the personal tax

auditor's office, the bathing heach the alma-

political reporting precluded any marke

ed as president of the Gridiron Club.

speaker or campaign worker.

has been strongly backed and urged by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Several years ago Senator Lodge urged President McKinley to appoint Mr. West as a Commissioner of the District.

The fight that has just ended in the apcointment of Mr. West has been a long one, lasting from the death of Mr. Ross, in July until today. There have been varying phases to the contest, but throughout Mr West has been the most prominent candidate and the one closest at all times to appointment. In other words, he has been the personal choice of the President, whose effort throughout has been to find a way to appoint his favorite. A large number of candidates have been

urged more or less vigorously at different times and the fight has been lively, although conducted throughout with little or no personal bitterness.

Mr. West's Statement,

A reporter for The Evening Star saw Mr West shortly after his appointment. The latter had just learned of the formal announcement of his recognition by the Presi- subjects and given so many opportunities dent, and he said that he felt it was too soon to say anything of policies other than in the broadest sense he should endeavor to advance in every way the interests of the

"I appreciate the responsibilities of the position to which President Roosevelt has Macfarland, president of the District board, appointed me," he sald, "and I hope that many years which I have spent in the District will be a guarantee that, to the best of my ability, I will give the District a clean, progressive, satisfactory administration—fair to all classes, and having always in mind the constant development of the his ability or his attractive qualities more national capital

I have already some acquaintance with District legislation, and I believe I know the acteristic of his predecessors in office. He necessities of the District to their fullest is a District man from his youth up, knows extent. My relations with senators and the District's needs and shares the District's desires. I feel sure that Mr. West representatives, who, after an constitute the court of final appeal for District people, have been so intimate and so pleasant for have been so intimate and so pleasant for trying place."

Col. Riddle, the Engineer Commissioner, would be glad to welcome Mr. so many years that I feel I will be able to go before Congress without being regarded

as a total stranger. 'I believe that a city too much governed is not well governed, and I am in favor of the most liberal administration consistent with law and order. I do not know that I can say anything more other than to expense my change gratification at the honor. We west charily after a called on the called on the called the called on the called the called on the called on the called the called on the called the ca press my sincere gratification at the honor that has been conferred upon me, and to say that I shall enter upon the office with that if the bonding arrangements could a determination to administer it, with the made in time he would come to the District dice or animosity, but with a desire to make for myself a record of which the city building Wednesday in. The bond requirements for myself a record of which the city missioner is \$50,000.

and myself shall conjointly be proud." The New Commissioner.

Henry Litchfield West is known as magazine writer of reputation, a student of tion of the board had. Mr. West will probnational politics, a newspaper man of pronounced ability and a public-spirited citisen. As a contributor to the magazines he has become one of the editorial staff of the Forum. As a writer on politics he has reported fourteen national political conventions, written numerous essays on various phases of political controversy and earned a reputation for his picturesque reports of political meetings and the proceedings of Congress. He is practically a product of District of Columbia institutions. His energies have been devoted almost exclusions and the proceedings of house, the workhouse and the Washington house, the workhouse and the workhouse and the Washington house, the workhouse has been devoted almost exclusion house, and the workhouse has been devoted almost exclusion house, and the sively to newspaper work.

regulation of hacks and hack stands, the public library, all licenses, with the ex-ception of liquor, and the surgeons of the His father was Robert A. West, editor-in-chief of the New York Commercial Adverchief of the New York Commercial Advertiser, which accounts for the birth of his son, Henry Litchfield, at Staten Island, N.
Y., August 20, 1859. During the war of the rebellion, probably about 1863, Mr. R. A.
West came to Washington to become an editorial writer on Forney's Chronicle, then ception of liquor, and the surgeons of the police and fire departments.

The appointment of the new Commission-tion of the discovery that he practically ready to response the city free from Havana and kept the city free from the disease for a whole year, a feat never before recorded in the history of the city.

family in comfort, he died.

The son was educated at a private school in Georgetown, of which Julius Soper was the head, and which was known as Soper's the head, and which was known as soper's the entered

Mr. West has been expected at intervals for several months. He has been recognized ber of the board of trustees of the Emerfrom the beginning of the contest as a strong candidate. Besides having been a gency Hospital, a governor of the Columbia Golf Club. one of the commissioners from the District of Columbia to the Nashville personal friend of the President, Mr. West exposition and a prominent member of

Macfarland and Biddle, without compensation so far. The contracts will, of course, be signed by Mr. West, and then payments may be made. The most important contract held up has been the \$150,000 agreement between

the District and the Barber Asphalt Com-pany for the pavement of streets with sheet asphalt. This company has preferred not to do any of its work until the contract was

When Mr. West qualifies the Commissioners will probably begin at once the preparation of their estimates for the next fiscal year. All the departmental estimates are not in their hands at present, but as there is plenty of material to work with now at hand, the consideration of the estimates will soon be begun.

SUPREME COURT RECONVENES. After Brief Session Called on the Presi-

dent.

After the usual summer recess the United States Supreme Court reconvened at noon today for the October term. No business beyond the admission of new members of the bar was transacted. This was in accordance with the custom of devoting the first day's sitting to a call upon the President. The court was, therefore, not in session today to exceed five minutes, and immediately after the adjournment the justices doffed their official robes, and, taking carriages, drove down Pennsylvania avenue to the temporary White House, where they were presented formally to President Roose-

ity, was crowded to the doors when the term was opened. Many failed to secure admission owing to the lack of space. Inside the bar there were many attorneys, among them being ex-Speaker Reed and ex-Attorney General Miller. The members of the bar who were admitted to practice numbered seventeen, among them being one colored man, whose admission was moved by another colored man. Only eight of the nine seats of the court were occupied today, the late Justice Gray's seat being still vacant. Mr. O. W. Holmes, who has been selected by the President to till the plant of the president to fill this place, was not present. In ac-cordance with custom he will not take the seat until the Senate has acted upon his nomination. The vacancy caused by Jus-tice Gray's retirement has led to a general shifting of seats, as it has the effect of promoting all who occupied places lower

The court room, which is of limited capac-

in seniority than he. This list includes all except the chief justice and Justice Har-Justice Harlan occupied his usual place on the immediate right of the chief justice, but Justice Brewer took the seat on the immediate left of Chief Justice Fuller, which formerly had been occupied by Justice Gray, Justice Brown moving in turn from the left to the right and taking Justice Brewer's old seat. Justices White and Mc-Kenna also changed their places to the left of the center, in order to assume corre-sponding seats on the right, while Justices Shiras and Peckham moved to the left to take advanced places there. Mr. Holmes will occupy the seat on the extreme left formerly occupied by Justice McKenna. The court will reconvene at 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the call of the docket will

OUR SHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Their Movements Chronicled in Dispatches to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has received several cablegrams chronicling the movements of our warships in the Caribbean. A dispatch from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati announced that vessel's arrival at Cape Haitien, Haiti, Saturday, where she had been sent from her previous station at Colon to relieve the San Francisco, and her departure vesterday for Gonaives and St. Marc to keep a watch upon the conditions incident to the declarations of block-

A cablegram from Capt. Asa Walker of the San Francisco announced that vessel's departure from Cape Haitien yesterday for Norfolk, where she will be laid up for repairs and afterward join the Caribbean

A dispatch from Commander Rodgers ancounced the departure of the gunboat Marietta from Curacoa Saturday for La Guaira and her arrival at the latter point

NOT ON THE MAP.

yesterday.

Senator Clark Wants Clarkville, Mc-

Kinley County, N. M., So Placed. A representative of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana called at the land office today to ask that the town of Clarkville, Mc-Kinley county, N. M., be placed on the forthcoming government maps. Senator Clark owns the town, which is a coal-mining center. Neither town or county are on the present maps of the government, both having come into existence since the last maps were printed.

It was represented to the land commissioner that the people of Clarkville and McKinley county are anxious to know their whereabouts. Children who have been born there since the town and county were established have no established whereabouts other than in the minds of their parents.

IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.

Little Danger to Be Feared From the Army Transports.

The army medical officers say there is little danger of the bringing of cholera to this country by the army transports from Manila. It is true that the Sherman, which arrived at San Francisco last Thursday, reported that she had seven cases of cholera since leaving Manila, and this fact gave rise to an apprehension that the disease might still have been active aboard ship when the Sherman arrived at San Francisco. But Surgeon General O'Reilly, after carefully looking over the dates stated in a telegraphic report, discovered that the last case had occurred twenty-one days before the transport arrived at San Francisco, and as the period of incubation of cholera is only five days, the disease must have died out long before the ship arrived in quaran-tine. It, of course, is possible that the germs may exist for a longer period than five days, in contact with fresh vegetables from an infected spot, but the opinion here fresh supplies at Nagasaki to avoid that

DR. GORGAS TO GO ABROAD.

Will Represent the Army at the Cairo

Medical Congress. At the instance of Surgeon General O'Reilly, Maj. William C. Gorgas, surgeon, has been detailed to represent the United States army at the first Egyptian medical congress, to begin in Cairo December 16 next. The special subject for consideration is tropical disease, and Dr. Gorgas probably has had more experience than any other man in the study of yellow fever. Following up the discovery of Surgeon Reid that mosquitos were the principal cause of the transmission of yellow fever,

FEW MINERS AT WORK

Little Change in the Anthracite Strike.

MEN IN GOOD SHAPE

NO SUFFERING REPORTED AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Claims of the Operators Denied by President Mitchell and Others.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 13 .- President Mitchell was up with the newspaper correspondents until 1:30 o'clock this morning discussing the rumors of strike settlement. From every quarter these reports began to arrive early in the evening. The correspondents of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston papers were deluged with telegrams stating that rumors were about of an early settlement, and asking for information from Mr. Mitchell. To all these President Mitchell could only sadly shake his head and say that news of a settlement of the strike must come from the operators. The issue was beyond him at this time, although he was willing to do everything possible to meet peace overtures.

Mr. Mitchell was frequently asked by the metropolitan journals whether he would settle on the basis of 10 per cent increase in wages. To these questions he withheld a direct answer. It may be stated, however, that if the operators offer an increase of wages and the prospect of settling some of the minor grievances Mr. Mitchell will be inclined to accede, and call off the strike. Not Stickling for Recognition.

He is not stickling now for a recognition of the union in express terms. The union is being recognized every day in point of fact. When the union is satisfied and votes to go back to work it will consider itself recognized without any mistake. So the question is narrowed down, so far as the mine workers are concerned, to the

betterment of their living conditions through increased compensation for their labor and a just standard of measure of the quantity of their product. Today the strike enters upon its sixth month of existence. Within that time 147,-

000 men, the breadwinners of a population of at least half a million people, have been off work, insisting upon a principle. They are no more ready to go back now than were five months ago. For seventythree days 3,000 militiamen have invested one section of the anthracite region, and yet their presence has not been sufficient to start up one colliery at full time. The operators are misleading the public daily as to the output of coal from the region. Operators Misled President.

The operators misled President Roosevelt when they told him that 17,000 men were at work. That did not mean 17,000 miners, but included engineers, firemen, pumpmen, outside workmen and other company employes. There are not enough certified miners at work in the field to man one of the big collieries completely. The coal which is being shipped out is mostly washery coal, the product of the culm banks. which in normal times can be bought for 50 cents a wagon load.

The operators have made every effort to induce men to return to work. They have offered them individually sums far in advance of the increase demanded by the union, and have agreed to board them within the stockades and protect their families. But there was in the way the question of principle, upon which these 147,000 men have banded themselves together and are going to fight to the end.

The Catholic priests, who keep in touch with every detail of humble life in this populous region, report that there is no acute suffering on account of the strike. The union is relieving all cases of distress. Bank officials estimate that there are 26,000 savings accounts in the region, and that not 1 per cent of the money deposited has been drawn out on account of the strike. The doctors say that the health of the community was never better. The men have dropped liquor to a large extent, and are out in the open air. The families do not eat as much meat, but are living on vegetables and the autumn fruit, which are plentiful in the small gardens back of the miners' cabins. So there is nothing to drive the men back.

Why Mitchell is Confident.

So the thoughtful man can see there are tangible reasons why Mr. Mitchell should be confident of winning this battle. The yielding must come from the other side, although, as reiterated in these dispatches, President Mitchell will go more than half way to meet the operators.

This morning there was a general movement of troops throughout the region. Soon after daybreak the regiments at the different posts were divided into detachments, which patrolled the entire mining region thoroughly. The object of the movement was to demonstrate to any miners who might want to go back to work that there were loaded guns and bayonets to protect them and their families.

Conflicting reports of the results of these maneuvers are at hand. The operators claim that an increased number of men went to work today. Urged to give figures they said it was "a gratifying increase." At strike headquarters it was stated that reports from the several districts showed that fewer men are at work today than at any time since the strike began.

A big washery at Plymouth, opposite this city and in sight of the camp of 3,000 milltiamen, closed down this morning. The only reports of rioting came from Exeter, where shots were fired into the coal and fron police stockade during the night, but no one was hurt.

At noon the operators claimed that five collieries had started up. Mr. Mitchell denied. "For instance," he said, "the operators claimed that Bellevue colliery started up. Well, so it did. They hoisted two cars of coal and shut down. I have full reports from two of the three anthracite districts, showing that there was no increase of men going to work this morning."

President Mitchell insisted this afternoon

that instead of accessions to the working forces there had been desertions this morn-He spent the day at his headquarters ready to respond to any summons from an

authoritative source to meet overtures from

THE MODERN CERBERUS.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT FORMAL-LY PRESENTED.

British Diplomat Taken to Jackson Place in the Carriage of the President, Contrary to Custom.

According to appointment made Saturday, Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the Presldent today by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place at the "temporary White House" on Jackson place, and this is probably the first occasion since the White House has been occupied as the presidential mansion that the cerdentials of an ambassador or minister have been received outside of its doors.

Instead of going to the State Department first, which is the usual course, the ambassador proceeded directly to the temporary White House with the full staff of the embassy in their diplomatic uniforms, and Secretary Hay, meeting him at that point, presented him to President Roosevelt in the parlor on the second floor of the house,

where the President lies convalescent. President Remained Seated.

The presentation was made in the usual form, with the important exception that the President, though progressing rapidly loward recovery, heeded his physicians warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg. The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador by etary Hay, delivery by the ambassador of nis credentials, and a felicitous speech by he ambassador expressive of the pleasure It gave him to return to Washington, and an appropriate response from the Presi



Ambassador Herbert.

dent. That was all of the ceremony, and when it was over Sir Michael, who is an old-time friend of the President's, their acquaintance dating back more than ten years, accepted Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be seated, and the two had a long personal chat.

The Ambassador's Address. The ambassador addressed the President

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the king, my august sovereign, accrediting me as his ambassador to the United States of Amer-

ica.
"In confiding this high mission to me his majesty has charged me to maintain and strengthen the good relations which so happlly exist between Great Britain and the United States. "Sir, I have long had a profound admira-

tion for the people and institutions of the great country over which you so ably pre-side, and no task could be more congenial to me, or more in conformity with my per-sonal sentiments, than that of carrying out my sovereign's commands.
"I fully realize the difficulty of replacing
my eminent and deeply lamented predeces-

my eminent and deeply lamented predeces-sor, who strove so steadfastly and so suc-cessfully to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries and whose h integrity and other high qualities gained for him in so marked a manner the respect and confidence of the American people. and confidence of the American people.

"But I undertake his succession trusting in your indulgence, and no effort shall be wanting on my part to further augment the present friendly feeling between the two great English-speaking nations which he did so much to bring about.

"In conclusion, sir, allow me to express my very sincere wishes for your personal welfare and for your rapid restoration to health."

THE NEW AMBASSADOR | ceive from your hands the letter whereby your sovereign accredits you as his am-bassador to the United States, and to welcome you in that capacity. It is especially pleasing to me that his majesty's choice has fallen upon one who, by previous offi-cial residence in this country, is so agreeably known here and who is, moreover, so well fitted by acquaintance with the workings of our government and by personal association with our people to carry out his majesty's announced wish that the conduct of your mission may contribute to maintain and strengthen the good relations which so fortunately exist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I am happy, in turn, to assure you of the same high purpose on the part of this government, and of our earnest desire to advance in all attainable ways the good will and the mutual esteem that mark the intercourse of the two nations. "Your tribute to the memory of your la-

mented predecessor's eminent qualities awakens a responsive sentiment among us, who so sincerely deplore his death with a sense of personal loss. It is my earnest hope that you, following in his footsteps, will win in no less measure than he the confidence and regard of the American government and people, and thus continue his

"Accepting your kindly wishes for my personal welfare, I ask you to convey to his majesty the cordial wishes I express in the name of this government and of my countrymen for his majesty's continued health and happiness, and for the prosperity of the great nation over which he has been called

A New Precedent.

The reception of Sir Michael Herbert was, in one respect, a departure from the formal custom in such matters. Col. T. A. Bingham, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, drove to the British embassy for the new ambassador in the President's carriage. The new British ambassador returned with Col. Bingham to the White House in this carriage, accompa-nied by several attaches of the British embassy. The usual custom is for a new member of the diplomatic corps to go to the White House in his own carriage and accompanied only by his attaches, military

Rank of Ambassadors. The new ambassador will take rank next

after Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador. The foreign embassies here now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Great Britain, with probably Austria-Hungary next, as Mr. Hengelmuller will probably present his credentials as ambassador before the new representative from France arrives and is

However, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that Mr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, who is now dean of the corps, will soon relinquish his post here for another one on the continent, and there have also been intimations that Comte Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who has been at Washington since June, 1898, will be transferred to another post. If these two prospectice changes materialize, Senor Azpiroz, the Mexican ambassa-

dor, will become dean of the corps, with Signor Mayor des Planches of Italy ranking next and Sir Michael Herbert standing third in the list of foreign ambassadors at

JUSTICE SMITH SELECTED.

Will Succeed Bernard Moses on the Philippine Commission. Mr. Bernard Moses of California, one of

the Philippine commissioners, has asked to be relieved from that body on the 1st of January next. His leave from the University of California expires June 30 next, and he desires to travel in the orient and return home via Suez. The President has determined to appoint in his stead Mr. Jas. F. Smith, the present associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands. Judge Smith resigned to fill the important office of collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, where he showed marked administrative ability and made an excellent collector, which position he resigned to accept his present position as associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Smith is a prominent Catholic, and it will be recalled that he accompanied Gov. Taft on his recent visit to the Vati-

can in Rome, returning with Gov. Taft to resume his duties on the supreme bench. He is a lawyer of prominence in San Fran-cisco, and under President Cleveland's administration was deputy collector of the port of San Francisco. He is much respected by the Filipinos,

and a great believer in their future under proper educational and industrial oppor-tunities, which will be under charge of the executive department to which he will be

Personal Mention. Mr. J. E. Purhee of Boston and Mr. T. L. Rogg of Des Moines, Iowa, are at the

Arlington. Mr. Henry I. Cobb of New York and Mr. R. C. Carrington of Atlanta are at the New

Mr. A. W. Pratt of Seattle, Wash., and Mr. F. N. Barber of Pittsburg are at the Raleigh. James Seldon Cowdon of the office of the health."

The President made the following reply:

"It a fords me sincere gratification to re
N. O. M.

The President made the following reply:

"It a fords me sincere gratification to re
"It a for

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at The Star office or at any Postal Telegraph office, all of which are branch offices of The Evening Star. Terms: 18 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. IN-VARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last address, as well as the new one.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any

MAY END THE STRIKE

Important Conference of Coal Operators Today

IN NEW YORK OFFICE

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUESDALE.

Mysterious Trip of President Baer of the Reading to That City Yesterday.

NEW YORK, October 13 .- A conference of the representatives of the coal-carrying railroads was held today, the result of which, according to the statement of one of those present, may be a definite step to-

ward the settlement of the coal strike. The conference was held in the office of E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, and was participated in by President Olyphant and Vice President Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson, President Fowler of the Ontaria and Western and President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. As Mr. Truesdale entered Mr. Thomas' office he said in reply to a question: "Yes, a conference is to be held, and it will be an important one. It may be productive of immediate results on the situation."

Significance of the Remark.

Added significance was attached to Mr. Truesdale's words, in view of the fact that until today he has steadfastly adhered to the statement that no step in the direction of a settlement had been reached. During the conferences of last week he reiterated this statement with emphasis, and as late as Saturday afternoon he refused to admit that any progress had been made. The other operators who were present at to-day's meeting in Mr. Thomas' office declined to talk when seen as they entered the building.

J. P. Morgan left his yacht Corsair, on which he had been since Saturday last, early today and went directly to his office. The conference lasted about an hour. Each of the participants was approached as he came from it, but one and all refused to say anything. It was announced, however, that the conference was informal.

In addition to those already mentioned, President Walter of the Lehigh Valley was present, and the independent operator,

John Markle, also joined the conference, remaining about five minutes. It was intimated that later in the day a

statement might be issued, but no hint of its nature was obtainable. Baer's Mysterious Mission. It was learned early today that President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Com-

pany was called to New York on Sunday

and that he spent the day in close confer-

ence, probably with J. P. Morgan, over the anthracite coal miners' strike. What the outcome of the supposed conference will be is a matter of complete guess work. The greatest mystery was thrown around the movements of President Baer. He left his home in Reading, Pa., on a special train at 7 o'clock Sunday morning and arrived in Jersey City at 10:30 o'clock. From that moment until he returned to Jersey City on &

ferryboat from New York at 11 o'clock in the evening absolutely nothing certain is known of his movements. At 11:15 o'clock he boarded a train for Reading by way of Philadelphia, and is said

to have stated that he did not expect to be n New York again today.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading rail-way was at his office in this city at the usual hour this morning. He had nothing to say for publication regarding his visit to New York yesterday or the coal strike site

No Work for the Troops. By the Associated Press.

uation.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 13.-Interest was centered today in the efforts of the coal companies to induce men to return to work under the protection of the troops. Information from coal companies is difficult to obtain, but, judging from early reports received from various sources, there are few additional workers in the mines of this region today. The troops were out early, and were not called upon to suppress any disorder. In some places detachments of troops were on duty near collieries all night, and at other points soldiers were

scattered in twos and threes along streets and on street corners. It was stated at strike headquarters that there were no desertions from the ranks of the strikers today, but, on the other hand, fewer men are at work than last week. President Mitchell had no news to give out. He said he had heard rumors of a strike settlement, but there was nothing in them, so far as he knew. He is apparently wait-

ing for news from the other side. Shipments by the Reading.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., October 13 .- As the result of last week's mining at the Brookside colliery, thirty-five gondolas containing over 800 tons, were shipped to market this morning. Good Spring colliery also made a small shipment, as did Kalmia washery. All are operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. None of the troops have been stationed at any of these points. The remains of Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, commander of the Sth Regiment, who died

Saturday night in the Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, were brought to his residence in this city today. A detail of his regiment accompanied the body.

Lattimer Colliery Starts Up. HAZLETON, Pa., October 13.-C. Pardee, Sons & Co. today started their Lattimes colliery with a force of about 125 men, the majority of them laborers and special officers. Coal mined before the strike started was run throug the breakers. Companies D and G of the 1st Regiment guarded tha colliery, but no attempt was made by strikers to interefere with the men at work. The local armory, where Colonel Bow-man of the 1st Regiment has his headquarters, was stoned during the night. The sentries responded with three shots into the

air and the stoning ceased.

Some time after this incident a repetitor some time after this incident a repetitor of the recent fatality at Shenandoah was narrowly averted. Elmer Airy, a night watchman, failed to heed the challenge of a sentry as he approached headquarters, and the soldier on guard was obliged to shoot over the man's head to bring him to a halt, after which he gave satisfactory expenses the presence.

planation of his presence. Aid for the Strikers.

PORTLAND Ore., October 13 .- Twentynine presidents and thirty-one representatives of presidents of the local labor unions, at a meeting held here, have decided by unanimous vote to support the cause of the Pennsylvania coal miners. The unions will be required to contribute to the fund at least one day's pay for each member. By this means it is expected that \$20,000 will be raised and forwarded to Mr. Mitchell.

Death of Major G. B. Walker. Acting Adjutant General Hall is informed